

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

Printed and Published by PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORN, Street, between Third and Fourth.

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editor.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1864.

The struggle at Petersburg continues, and for aught that appears, may continue for some time. The Federal troops, it is stated, retain all the positions they have captured, and although they meet with occasional reverses, they are making progress almost every day. The rebels however are strengthening their main works, which can be carried without fearful slaughter. Both parties seem to know that Richmond will be the conqueror, and the knowledge impels them to fight as soldiers have rarely if ever fought on earth.

Let Gen. Grant succeed in this great struggle, and the last hours he has hitherto won will be increased ten fold. There will be no brighter or loftier name than his in the military annals of the world.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The telegraphic despatches contain the following announcement, which is no doubt authentic:

NEW YORK, June 22.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic party, held to-day, it was voted that, in deference to the desire of a very large number of leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party throughout the country, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention be postponed to August, 20th, at Chicago.

[Signed] AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

FRANCIS O. PIERCE, Secretary.

We think this step, all things considered, is wise. The chairman of the national committee states that the state is taken "in deference to the desire of a very large number of leading members of the Conservative Union Democratic party throughout the country, the meeting of the Democratic National Convention be postponed to August, 20th, at Chicago."

This is what Napoleon did at the bridge of Lodi; it is what some of the world's other great warriors have done, and they have the nerve to do it when necessary. But a General, who possesses true generalship, will, for the sake of his army and for the sake of the cause he fights for, hold to his own safety except where he deems his exposure indispensable to the accomplishment of some momentous purpose.

If a General has a passion for fighting like a man in the ranks, he had better resign his generalship and go into the ranks. No doubt reckless exposure is a chivalrous fault, but it is a most mischievous one.

How well and truly the great wiz Walter Scott, in his Robert, has said:

Hearts are not sted, and sted is bont;

Hearts are not rock, and rock is rost;

The stonier heart, though bound up in triple steel, at last gives way to touch of some humanizing influence, and a man of the Richmond Whig furnished an affecting illustration of the truth when it tells us that "the first tears shed by Gen. John C. Breckinridge since the war were shed on Friday night, the 23d instant, on account of the death of his favorite horse, that had borne him since the battle of Shiloh."

Poor man! poor beast! No one could maintain his equanimity over such an equine misfortune; we have heard of a horse-laugh, and why not a horse-cry? To think of the redoubtable General, who has

abhorred in our domestic strife, an immense change is silently but swiftly going on in the relations of Europe with the mightiest and most mysterious empire of Asia.

The New York Commercial Advertiser says the future of our own Pacific possessions is to immediately bind up with that of China and Japan. Let us hope this is a wise forecast, for it gives us, and it is difficult to see what other part we can present take in it but that of spectators. The alliance of England and France with the Imperial Government of China is rapidly and quietly telling upon the strength of the Great Ta-Ping rebellion; and the officers of our European allies are as rapidly and as quietly assuming a control over the Chinese mind and an ascendancy in Chinese affairs which, once secured, will not be easily abandoned.

The Franco-Chinese forces, commanded by a French naval officer, D'Aguesseau, have just captured, after a six months' siege, the important city of Hang-Kio, which gives them complete command of the rebel base of operations on the Tche Kiang, and will drive the rebel forces back to a position less favorable to their cause. Let us hope that the Arabians trees Their medical gum.

General Butler has had a smart word to say about everything—except his little whipping *Albany Journal*.

And Geo. D. Prentiss, who had a smart word to say about everything, except his little apostasy—*Chicago Journal*.

Postscript from what? What measure or policy have we supported since the coming in of this Administration do we now oppose? Have we at any time supported such a policy as is enunciated in the emancipation proclamation? Have we at any time advocated the negro-soldier business? Have we at any time countenanced a sweeping confiscation of Southern property? Have we at any time shown the slightest disposition to approve arbitrary arrests and imprisonments in defense of the Constitution?

It is, I suppose, to repeat, that it is a pity to remain in the South, and stay at home, and never betray the switching of a mouse until his horse was killed, and then bluffed.

John will write an epistle, we suppose: "Mildis ille ficit." As Sidney Johnson fell, and Roger Hansell fell, and scores upon scores of the young boys whose graves were dug by John's artful and acurred eloquence, have paid the debt to the rebellion and yet John, like a stork or an Indian at the stake, never manifested the least emotion until that terrible Friday night when his Bucbaus was killed! We can honor the susceptibility of the man who sorrow for the loss of a favorite animal, but if John C. Breckinridge from June, 1861, to June, 1864, never shed a tear over the death of his favorite animal, he is not a man of much heart.

The fall of Hang-Kio opens the way to the siege of Nanking, and the Rear-Admiral, Jeng, in command of the French fleet, has gone to Pekin to concert a simultaneous attack upon this great city by the Imperial Chinese troops and their formidable allies. Meanwhile, the English are establishing race-courses and volunteer parades at the Mauchou capital, and a company is formed in London and Paris to secure concessions from the Chinese Government for a railway between Pekin and the Pacific.

The inter-contenental telegraph lines being once fairly laid and at work, as with our help or without it they are certain at no distant day to be, we shall begin to comprehend the importance to ourselves of this strange and now remote revolution, which has been going on almost unnoticed in the heat and passion of our great civil war.

Nearly all of the abolition papers talk loudly about the debt of gratitude which they say is due from Kentucky to the Administration for its sending troops to defend her against John Morgan. The fact is, nearly all of Geo. Burbridge's force which whipped Morgan, killing and capturing more than half of his command and driving the rest from the State, were Kentuckians. It is true that two Ohio regiments came across the river and fought bravely at Cynthiana, but they were defeated and made prisoners, so that Kentucky's deliverance was Kentucky's work.

But what if the matter were otherwise? Is the Administration really entitled to the gratitude of every State to which it sends troops? Does it send forces to a State for that State's pecuniary sake? Does it send for the whole country's sake? Does it send for the whole country's sake? Does it send for the whole country's sake?

The New York Times considers it a reasonable computation to estimate that Lee's family of consumers has been increased with the last days to the tune of fully fifty thousand non-combatants, by the advance of our forces south of the James. The close pressure of the national army has at least added this number of hungry and homeless refugees to the already list of the rebels. The determination of General Morgan, in his last speech, to accept the command of the rebels with any leniency, but, if he is rejected, to make his last stand in the mountains of Kentucky, is a most remarkable and heroic act.

It is the fact that the radical organs are running wild on riggers. They no longer deign any attempt to prove that the negro is as good as the white man; they contend that he is better. The whole tendency of their teachings is to make the world recognize him as belonging to a superior race. If they could get negroes to marry their sisters and daughters, they would be disposed to say to the considering creatures, "the honor is all on our side." They evidently consider the white race a decided failure.

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ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS can receive no attention from us, and this announcement will be an answer to a score of notes which have just gone into our scrap-basket.

REBEL PRISONERS.—**SHERMAN'S CAPTURES.** We can form some idea of the success attending the movements of General Sherman in front of Atlanta by the constant streams of rebel prisoners sent to the rear. Every train from the South brings a number of the gray-uniformed soldiers to our city. They are steadily pushed forward, and soon the great prisons north will overflow with occupants. Such increasing prisons must weaken to a great extent the power of Gen. Joe Johnston's army. By captures and desertions his boasted army, concentrated for the desperate defense of the strength of the South, is gradually melting away. The rebels who daily fall into the hands of Confederate prisoners from the South must realize this fact in all its glaring plainness. The months are waning, and the rebel army is South is gradually growing weaker day by day.

WE are not overrunning in our speculations. No army can stand such uniring drains. When we count our prisoners by hundreds in the twilit of each closing day, we are sure that the work goes quickly but steadily on; we know that the ranks of rebel regiments are becoming sadly depleted, and the strength of the entire command is growing feeble. The transfers of rebel prisoners from this city yesterday was not in excess of the daily average. Two hundred and fifty-eight privates were sent to the hospital, and ten commanding officers to Johnston's island. Make the calculation and see to what fearful proportions the profit swells. The monthly total is many thousands.

THE GUERRILLA HUGHES.—One of the most successful and daring leaders of the guerrilla bands which have sprung up in the country is a man by the name of Hughes, formerly a citizen of Owsoboro. He joined Morgan, when the guerrilla chief was in the ninth of his fame, and accompanied him in several of his early Kentucky raids. He deserted Morgan more than a year ago, and for many months has been actively engaged in recruiting a guerrilla band. He is meeting with considerable success. All of the idle vagabonds of the country rally to his call, and his force is large enough at this time to do much petty mischief in the State. He is the chief of the numerous gangs scattered through the Green River country, and operating on the borders of the Ohio river. He has but little restraint over his men, and therefore exercises no authority to prevent their indiscriminate pillage of the river and the inland towns. He fights for no principle, and simply wages a war for himself. The success of his band, we are told, has been astonishing, and his name is becoming a terror to the people. As the Morgan excitement has died away, we trust that the military authorities will turn their attention to this robber Hughes and his outlaw band. He perpetrates new atrocities every day, and a wide-spread feeling of alarm exists in that portion of the State. Externalists the outlaws, restore quiet to the country, and receive the earnest thanks of the people.

NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—We are pleased to learn from Mr. Edwards that this work is meeting with such encouragement as it deserves, and as its importance demands. A thorough and reliable annual Directory is an actual necessity in every well-regulated city, something really indispensable to the business man, and it therefore becomes of our duty as good citizens to have the property of our beautiful city at heart, to encourage in every way the publication of such a work. It would be regarded throughout the country as an evidence of our lack of public spirit and business enterprise if we permitted an inferior work to be published, or of the entire absence of those qualities if we are entirely deprived of the Directory.

THE SMALL AMOUNT that it costs to secure the insertion of a card in the Directory is a mere nothing, and in view of the benefit to be derived therefrom, and no business man should hesitate for one moment to encourage the enterprise with a liberal advertisement and subscription. By reference to another column of our paper our citizens will find what Mr. Edwards proposes to do, and how they can more beneficially assist him in his design to make the Directory an annual publication.

DEED IN PRISON.—The soldier Stevens, of the 20th Kentucky volunteer infantry, who was tried by a general court-martial and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry on yesterday, cheated the executioners and the law by dying in prison on Thursday night. When his sentence was pronounced in his several weeks ago, the blow appeared to stagger him; he grew more despondent, and sullen, and gradually lost his health from day to day. He is reported to have had thoughts as to his safety, and the lighter life of the streets of the sleep of death. Had he lived twenty-four hours longer, he would have faced a gazing crowd, and passed from time to time with the fearful rattle of musketry for his requiem. Alone in his gloomy prison cell, with a terrible fear for the morrow, and bitter thoughts for the present, he died of remorse—the penalty of crime. He was found guilty of desertion.

ROMANIA.—Our city is infested with a gang of pickpockets and thieves. Almost daily we hear of some adroit robbery having been perpetrated. We would advise our citizens to keep their doors locked, and use every precaution to interfere with the successful operations of the scoundrels. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The saying is "less true than true." On Wednesday night last, a gentleman named Rice, a resident of Carroll county, Ky., was robbed at the St. Cloud Hotel of \$165. The thief entered his room at the dead hour of night and purloined his purse. On the same night, a gentleman stopping at the Bowles House had a purse stolen from his room, containing \$16. Joseph Martin, a suspicious individual with a suspicious character, has been arrested, charged with the robbery. He was presented before the Police Court yesterday morning as a suspected felon.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.—Michael King and his wife Bridget were arrested yesterday, charged with selling intoxicating drinks to soldiers in violation of military orders. The proof did not sustain the charge, and the parties were released. The trial for the violation of the order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers has been so rigidly enforced, that we learn of but few arrests of parties charged with the offense.

RESCUE IN FRANKFORT.—The soldier Stevens, of the 20th Kentucky volunteer infantry, who was tried by a general court-martial and sentenced to be shot to death with musketry on yesterday, cheated the executioners and the law by dying in prison on Thursday night. When his sentence was pronounced in his several weeks ago, the blow appeared to stagger him; he grew more despondent, and sullen, and gradually lost his health from day to day. He is reported to have had thoughts as to his safety, and the lighter life of the streets of the sleep of death. Had he lived twenty-four hours longer, he would have faced a gazing crowd, and passed from time to time with the fearful rattle of musketry for his requiem. Alone in his gloomy prison cell, with a terrible fear for the morrow, and bitter thoughts for the present, he died of remorse—the penalty of crime. He was found guilty of desertion.

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